

GOLD MEDAL FOR 1867 CHARLES M. STIEFF, For the Best Pianos now made ever Baltim Philadelphia and New York Pianos by the MARYLAND INSTITUTE.

MARYLAND INSTETUTE.

OFFICE AND WAREHOLM NO. 7 NORTH LIBERTY St., near Baltimore street, BALTIMORE, MD.

STREFF'S PIANOS have all the latest improved ments, including the AGRAFFE TREBLE, Ivory Fronts, and the Improved French Action, fully warranted for Five Years, with the privilege of exchange within 12 months if not entirely satisfactory to purchaser.

Second hand Pianos and Parlor Organs always on hand, from \$50 to \$3.0.

Referces who have our Pianos in use:—
Gen. R. E., Lee, Lexington, Virginia, Gen. Rott, Ranson, Wilmington, N. C. John Burns, Dr. L. C. Cordell, Warren Eby, John B. Packett, Charlestown, Thos M. Isbell of Jefferson county, L. B. Burns, of Clarke county, Mrs. Schwartswelder, Mozart Musical Association of Winchester.

TERMS LIBERAL. A call is solicited.

April 14, 1863—o. d. Oct. 2.

B. H. Ught. J. G. Sude Saus. N. R. LANGOON.

B. H. UGH. J. G. RIDE V.UR. N. R. LANGDON. HOUGH, RIDENOUR & LANGDON. Commis'n Merchants, No. 124 South Entay Street, [OPPOSITE BALT. O. L. I. DEPOT.]

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE.

Gy-ORDERS for all kinds of Merchandise, Salt, Fish, Plaster, Guano, and the various Fertilizers and Farming Implements, promptly filled.

REFERENCES: HOPKINS, HAANDEN & KEMP, Baltimore. CANEY, GILPIN & Co., "BROOKS, FAHNES: OCK & Co., " DANIEL MILLER, Pres. Nat. Exc. Bank, Bal'more C. W. Burton, Esq., Lynchburg, Va. DAVIS, Ropen & Co., Petersburg, Va. R. H. Miller, Alexandria, Va. August 20, 1863-1y.

HORFICULTURAL WAREROOMS. No. 2, North Eutaw Street, BALTIMORE.

GARDEN SEED, FLOWER SEED, FLOWERING AND Vogetable Plants

TME advertiser would respectfully advertise the public that he has received his stock of SEEDS. IMPLEMENTS, BULBS and PLANTS and would name, in part, the following Seeds, &c.:

Asparagus, Beans, Bect, Calbage, Cauliflower, Carrot, Celery, Corn, Cocumber, Egg Plant, Lettuce, Melon, Outon, Salsity, Paranip, Peas, Tomato, Herls, &c., &c.

Phows, Caltivators, Pruning Shears, Castings, &c., Garden Tools, Pansey Seed, Phlox, Asters, Carnations, &c., Ruses, Verbeuss, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Fuschias, Stocks, and Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and all kinds of Vegetable Plants in Scason. acason.

(3) This is the only store in town where the Fartner, Girdener and Amateur Florist can get all
they may want. \*FRANK L MORLING,
Florist, Seedman and Nurseryman.
April 7, 1868.

Moward Mouse, Nes 5 & 7 North Howard Street,

(Two Doors from Baltimore Street,) BALTIMORE. TIMIS Hotel has recently been calarged, thorough-L ly removate dand elegantly reformished through-out; and is now capable of accommodating over 330 guests. Under the management of the present proprietors, it has attained a popularity excelled by no flotel in the country. Everything which can conduce to the comfort of guests, is furnished with an unsparing hand; and the Howard House offers accommodations to the travelling public equal to any other unstable line the United States. BATIS RILLIAND ROOM, BAR, Erg.

BATHS BILLIARD ROOM, BAR, Erc., are all unexceptionable. The Proprietors solicit the extronage of the public.

My-Stages will be at the Depots on arrival of trains, also at the steamers on their arrival, to convey guests and their laggage to the House.

TERMS--53.00 PER DAY.

March 24, 1864 - Iv. N. P. SEWELL, Manager. MRS. MARY C. LUPTON Jons M. Locar. American Hotel,

Talls well known Hotel has been entirely reno-vated, and the new Proprietors promise that Guests shall receive every confort which well-stocked Larders, clean Bods, and attentive Servanst afford. TERMS, \$2.50 PER DAY.

HARRISONBURG, VA.

SHENANDOAH HOUSE! Queen Street, Below Race,

MARTINSBURG, W. VA. JOHN FELLER, PROPRIETOR. N EV and large additions have just been built to this House, consisting of Dining Room, Sleeping Apartments, Sc., and is new the best in the State, East of the Alleghany mountains. It is furnished in the most medern and elegant style, and travelers and the business public can be comfortably entertained at moderate rates.

THE BAR rivals competition in the quality of its LIQUORS and in every other matter pertaining to this de-

partment.

(C)- We shall endeavor to please all who favor us with a call. March 21, 1568.

MATTHEWS, GIBSON & CO., Life and Fire Insurance Agents, OFFICE, WINCHESTER, VA.

Special Agents for the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y. OF NEW YORK, FOR

Virginia, West Va. and Maryland, THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
ASSETS OVER \$25,000,000.

A PPLICATIONS left with EUGENE WEST,
Charlestown, W. Va., promptly attended to.—
Dr. G. F. Mason, Medical Examiner.
MATTHEWS, GHSON & CO.,
August 25, 1863—1f. Special Agents.

ARLINGTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF VIRGINIA.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, RICHMOND.

A SSUES every description of non-forfeiting Life and Endowment Policies known in Life Insurance.
It affords the utmost facility to all classes with It affords the utmost facility to all classes with the lowest rates of premiums.

It has equal claims with any Company whatever as affording perfect security to Policy holders, and its large and securely invested accumulation is constantly increasing.

A man at the age of 30, may insure his life for

S1,000, by an annual payment of \$12.76,
Insure your Lipe in a Home Company,
RANSON & DUKE, Agents,
November 24, 1868 - 3m. At Charlestowr

UPHOLSTERING.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, that he is prepared to repair SOFAS, CHAIRS, MATTRASSES.

AND VENITIAN BLINDS. All orders left with Mr. George W. Sadler, will be promptly attended to.

(27-All work warranted to give satisfaction.

November 3, 1863

W. T. SIMMONS.

resim.

POETICAL.

THE HEART'S DEAREST TREASURES.

BY ALLIE.

That border my own native State.
There the waters gush pure from the fountains,
And glad smiles the weary await.
'T's the long cherish'd home of my childhood,
The scene of enjoyments that were;
And I leve the dark cliffs and the wildwood,
For my heart's dearest treasures are there.

To the wand'rer, heart-stricken and weary,
Whose birth-right is Liberty's smile,
There's magic in home—howe'er dreary,
A picture that's sure to beguile.
And, though lonely that vine-covered dwelling,
Though wild blows the keen mountain air.
Still my heart for that homestead is swelling,
For its holiest treasures are there.

KINDRED HEARTS.

O, ask not, hope thou not too much,
Of sympathy below!
Few are the hearts whence one same touch,
Bids the swect fountanis flow—
Few, and by still conflicting powers
Forbidden here to meet;
Such ties would make this world of ours
Too fair for aught so fleet.

But far those bonds all perfect made,
Wherein bright spirits blend,
Like sister flowers of one sweet shade,
With the same breeze and bend—
For that full bliss of thought allied

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wouldn't Marry a Mechanic.

A young man commenced visiting a young

"I dislike the name of a mechanic," and

That was the last time he visited that young

lady. He is now a wealthy man, and has one

chanic is now the wife of a miserable fool-a

regular vagrant about grog shops-and the

soft, verdant, silly miserable girl is obliged

to take in washing in order to support herself

You dislike the name of a mechanic, ch?

You whose brothers are but well dressed loaf-

ers. We pity the girl who has so little brains,

who is so verdant, so soft, as to think less of

a young man for being a mechanic-one of

Far better to discharge the well-fed pauper

orable personage of heaven's creatures,

day be menial to one of them yourself.

A few years have taught a severe lesson.

Never to mortals given, O, lay thy lovely dreams aside, Or lift them up to Heaven.

"I had to work to-night."

she turned up her nose.

he had been.

and children.

mechanic.

brecches.

There's a neat fittle cot in the mountains

VOL. 21.

VIRGNIA, TUESDAY, CHARLESTOWN, DECEMBER 1, 1868.

Iron Fortifications and Great Guns.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

[GEO. L. IGLEHART.] [HENRY DUVALL.] DUVALL & IGLEHART, Commis'n Merchants AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO, GRAIN, Flour and Produce Generally. ALSO DEALERS IN FERTILIZERS, GUANO, SEEDS, &c.

No. 60 South Street. BALTIMORE. December 3, 1867-6m.

J. H. WINDSOR J [BERNARD McGINN. WHOLEGALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps & Straw Goods.

Nos. 7 & 9 N. HOWARD ST. UP STAIRS. BALTIMORE, MD. May 12, 1868-11.

M. TREIBER, THOMAS B. BEALL, JAMES I. WADDELL, Maryland. West Va. Nouth Carolina. Treiber, Beall & Co. English and German Hardware,

AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AMERICAN HARDWARE, No. 19 German Street, BALTIMORE. Speciality .- Wade & Butcher's Celebrated Edge

September 1, 1868-tf. James M. Adams, Draughts man and Consulting Engineer, No. 4 Light Street Wharf, BALTIMORE,

DEALER IN Engineers' & Railroad Supplies, And Every Article Used in Constructing and Operating the Different Kinds of

Machinery. \$\( \) \( \)

JOHN A. JARBOE,

White, Rosenberg & Co. Hats, 'aps and Straw Goods, No. 318 West Baltimore Street. BALTIMORE. September 1, 1868-3m.

CHAS. M. CHRISTIAN,

Geo. W. E. Bartlett, SUCCESSOR TO R. HICKLEY & BRO., Dealer in

Foreign & Bomestie Hardware. NO. 8 NORTH HOWARD STREET, Opposite the Howard House BALTIMORE, MD.

for Orders from the trade solicited. Goods sold it low figures, and on accommodating terms. June 30, 1868-1y.

scally & Dulany, 232 West Baltimore Street BALTIMORE,

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of Stationery, School Books, Memorandum Eoeks, Blank Pooks, WRITING AND PRINTING PAPER,

Envelopes, Inks, Mucilsge, Pens, Pencils, Indelible Pencils, Slates, &c.. BLANK BOOKS OF ALL KINDS Made toorder at short notice, for Merchants, Courts, Hotels, Banks, &c. May 26, 1868-6:n.

GOLDENBERG & CO. French Millinery Goods, BONNETS, KID GLOVES, ETC., NO. 51 NORTH HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

D. J. Goldenberg, formerly of Winchester, Va. A. Peysen, of Baltimore. May 12, 1868-6m.

GEO. R. COFFROTH & CO., Commission and Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Snuffs & Cigars. 330 BALTIMORE STREET, Second Door West of Howard, BALTIMORE, MD.

May 12, 1363. Mailiny House, A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR BALTIMORE, MD.

Miller's Hotel. Corner Paca and German Streets, BALTIMORE, MD. LOUIS G. SHAFER & BRO.

PROPRIETORS.
BOARD---\$2.00 PER DAY. WALTER CROOK, JR., 220 West Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE. Dealer in and Manufacturer of Window Curtains, Upholstery Goods, Venitian Blinds,

WINDOW SHADES. MATTRESSES & BEDDING Furnished at Short Notice. March 24, 1869-1y.

Spring 1868. LIGHT OVERCOATS. Adapted to the Season. Tweed Overcoats from \$8 to \$10. ENGLISH MELTON from \$12 to \$18.
ENTIRE SUITS from \$10 to \$18.
Large Line of
Boys' and Youths' Suits from \$5 to \$10.

Just placed in our Retail Department at the above A large line of Goods on Sample for Men an Boy's Wear, to suit all tastes. NOAH WALKER & CO., WASHINGTON BUILDING, 165 and 167 West Baltimore Street, March 24, 1868. BALTIMORE.

P. CONNER, PAPER HANGER, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, AND GRAINER, WINCHESTER, VA. Refer to P. Williams and others.

ENTLER HOTEL, SHEPHERDSTOWN, WEST VIRG'IA. July 17, 1866- tf. P. A. ENTLER, Proprietor. PERSONS for whom I ordered SEED WHEAT are requested to come forward and pay for it, as no longer indulgence can be given.

November 10, 1868.

II. L. HEISKELL.

J. P. A. ENTLER, Proprietor.

OPERA Flannels of all colors, for sale by Qept. 15, 1863.

A. W. CRAMER.

Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA. Taesday Morning, December 1, 1868.

What Wellington Said to Rogers. The following are some notes of remarks made by the Duke of Wellington, in conver-

sation with the poet Rogers :-The Battle of Waterloo .- I never saw Bonaparte, though he was once during the bat-

tle within a quarter of a mile of me.

I heard that he asked Soult whom he had sent to Grouchy. Soult replied, "An offi-cer." "One," said Bonaparte; "ah! mon pauvre Berthier, il anrait envoge quartre."

Two such armies, so well trained, so well officered, have rarely encountered. It was a battle of giants. DeLancey was killed at my side; a ball broke his horse's back, knocked him over, and he rebounded after he fell. I was very much grieved, but there is not much time for sorrow in the middle of a battle.He was taken to a barn. I saw him next day and he seemed so much better that I said, "why, DeLancey, you'll be like the man in Cestle Backrent, you will know what peo-ple say of you after your death." I never saw him more. I have since read Lady De-

Lancey's book, which is good. Bousparte was as clever a man as ever lived, but he wanted sense on many occasions. His plan of action, I think, would have been to have waited for the allied armies to have collected. He could, then, have singled out and defeated it; such a stupendous body could never have remained assembled without

Blucher .- When Blucher joined, after the battle of Waterloo, came up and kissed me. Prussian Officers.—The Prussian general officers never exposed themselves as ours and the French did; no wonder the men didn't fight as well. The way in which some of our ensigns and lieutenants—boys just from school—braved danger, exceeds belief.

The Peninsula Campaign.—Gordon, who was afterward killed at Waterloo, passed the night with some Frenchmen in a Spanish village. A Spanish child was in the room, and when they were asleep he made gestures to Gordon, drawing the edge of his hand across his throat. "Why do you make these mo-tions to me?" I- inquired. "I know," the child replied, "you are an Englishman, by

your sword and spurs."

Marshal Soult.—He was much affected by appearances. One time, at the battle of the Pyrenecs, when preparing for action, an owl happened to hoot, and I remarked, "Soult will not come out to-day." Nor did he; he thought we had received reinforcements.

Marmont .- Marmont spread his army too much at Salamanea, thinking we should go off. I made a sudden attack upon his centre with my whole force in front and rear, and descated 40,000 men in forty minutes. But he was an excellent general office.

Massenna - When Massenna was in and opposed to me, I never slept comfortably. Clozelle.-Clozelle was the best general employed against me. He gave me a great deal of trouble. I thought once I had him, but it pleased a young gentleman to go and dine in the valley a mile or two distant, and Clozelle's reconnoitering party fell in with him, whereupon the general took the alarm and was off. At Vittoria the French were expecting Clozelle; just at that time a Spanish inn keeper was brought to me by Alava. The man said: "Make yourself easy about Clozelle, I have him snug at my house, six leagues off. He is quietly lodged there for the night." So saying he left me to wait on him. I lost no time. I had intelligence both from priests and peasants, while the

French could get none. Marching the Troops .- In Spain I never marched the soldiers more than twenty five miles a day. They set off at five and six, and I was anxious they should take the ground by one. In India I once marched the troops seventy two miles in a day, but in Europe our men cannot do so much. We accustom them to travel by canals or in smacks. In India a soldier must walk. A soldier requires two pounds of food a day, animal or vegetable. The first is most convenient, as

they move themselves.

The Duke's Habits.—In the Peninsula I undressed but seldom; in the first four years not once. I slept five or six hours usually, but sometimes only two or three. In India it is not the custom to undress; I never did.

Marshal Ney .- I do not believe that when Ney left Paris he was resolved to go over to Napoleon, but it is impossible to answer for men in certain circumstances, or to say what they will or will not do. The Bourbons had made some alterations in the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and I was told, when Ney left Paris, he took the old decoration with him as well as the new.

Bonaparte.-At Waterloo he had the finest army he ever possessed; full of enthusiasm. Everything up to the battle had turned out favorable to his wishes. He was at his acme at the Peace of Tristi, and declined gradually afterwards. I always said Spain would be his ruin. A conqueror must go on like a cannon ball: if it rebounds its course is soon

After his marriage, Metternich was sent to Paris to sound him and learn if he meant to be quiet and to repose on his character. His answer was, as he had told me, in three words, He is unaltered .- Once a Week.

DEATH OF MAJOR CORBIN .- The many friends and large circle of his acquaintance will regret to learn the death of Maj. James Parke Corbin of pneumonia. Major Corbin was at one time one of the largest landed proprietors in Eastern Virginia, and a dispenser of large hearted hospitality. He resided at the time of his death in Caroline county, not far from his late " Moss Neck" estate. [Fredericksburg Herald.

- A suite of rooms was advertised at a fashionable watering place as having among the attractions "a splendid view over a fine garden adorned with sculptures." It was found on applying at the address that the garden adorned with sculptures was a cemetery.

- A plantation near Reame station, in

Dinwiddie county, Va., formerly owned by

William P. Emmins, containing two hundred

and thirty-six acres, has been sold for \$1,650. | dose he come there a robin?

A letter from Berlin says : "The success which attended the experiments of last summer has induced the l'russian government to employ large blocks of hard cast metal for the purposes of fortification. A foundry has been established with this object on the artillery experimental ground, by which arrangement it is not necessary to move its ponderous productions any very great distance, whenever it is thought advisable to give Mr. Krupp an opportunity of knocking them to pieces, or endeavoring to do so. A colossal casting, weighing ninety tons, was made there last Friday, in the presence of the Minister of War and numerous military and naval officers, and is unquestionably by far the greatest that

short space of three hours, but the actual casting was completed in forty-five seconds. "The report adds, by way of comparison, that the casting of a steam hammer weighing

has ever been attempted on the Continent.— What is considered still more remarkable than

the size of this casting was the very short

time required for the process. The metal

was melted in three large furnaces in the

one hundred tons required in England forty eight hours. A hydraulic crafe is used for moving these large masses, and does its work so easily that a shield weighing forty tons has been moved several hundred yards and placed on the framework intended to receive it in half an hour. The plates are not fastened together by bolts or serews, but east in such a shape as to dovetail into each other. It is intended to employ a combination of iron, carthwork and masonry in the new forts, and to adopt

the improved methods in the coast defences first, as they are exposed to the heaviest fire. "The Woolwich gun, which has been competing at Bealin with Mr. Krupp's, has shown a deep crack after the two hundred and sixty fourth round, whereas Krupp's gun has remained unscathed after four hundred rounds, and his friends are of course jubilant. On the other hand, an English seven-inch plate, three inches of steel on four inches of iron, from the Cyclops Works, Sheffield, was too much for Krupp's ninety-six pounder, at least only the point of the shot came through. It has been stated since that only a reduced charge of powder was used on this occasion. The same projectile, however, and with a similar charge, had knocked an eight-inch plate of Austrian manufacture all to pieces. Both Krupp and Borsig have offered to establish works for rolling plates in Prussia."

A Heavy Sugar Crop in Louisiana.

The damage to the sugar crop in Louis iana, though quite serious in some sections. has not been so disastrous as at first reported. The crop is now set down at 120,000 hogsheads, which is a vast increase over last year. A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from the Parish of Plaquemines, one of the best sugar parishes of the State, says that from every locality wherein the sugar cane is cultivated on this coast, the yield both in quantity and quality promises to be a fit ending to a glorious spring, summer and autumn. The atmospheric conditions of the last few days have checked vegetation and are hastening maturation. Last year grinding commenced here on the 26th of November; the probability is that some of our mills will this season be in full operation before the end of the month. The first lot of sugar of last year's growth, manufactured in this parish, reached New Orleans on the 4th of November; in 1866, on the 5th of November; in 1865, on the 10th of November; in 1864, on the 22d of November, and in 1863 on the 12th of November. Last year the winter was so unusually mild that sugar cane bloomed in some of our more favorable localities, which had not occurred here since 1852.

## Quinine.

Quinine is produced from the forest tree in South America, known as the chinchona, of which there are varieties, but the chinchona cansava and chinchona rubra vield the medicine in greatest abundance. So great has been the demand that, in most of the districts whence it has been obtained, the supplies are gradually diminishing; and as no substitute of equal value is likely to be found, it is of the utmost importance that new sources shall be discovered. In Jamaica the chinchona rubra has been cultivated sufficiently to show that it will grow well on that island, and the government is urged to encourage and assist in its cultivation on an extended scale. It seems, however, that only on mountains from 1,500 to 2,000 feet high, where the forests are often bedewed with mist, does this tree arrive to a perfection that will make its cultivation profitable; but there are several sections on the island which will answer the requirements. Besides, there are others in this quarter of the world where similar conditions prevail, and if due efforts are made the world's supply of quinine may continue unexhausted.

CONTENTMENT .- There are a hundred successful men where there is one contented man. I can find a score of handsome faces where I can find one happy face-happy in all weathers, and radiant with the suushine of the heart I can even find a score of working, zealous Christians where I can encounter a single Christian who, under the o'er brooding love of God sits as a robin does on its bough, singing and swinging, without one trouble in its heart, or one discord in its minstrelsy. A downright contented Christian is rare, and all the more attractive for his rar-What did Paul mean when he said, "I have learned in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be contented?" He meant that he was perfectly willing to be just where God placed him, and to do just what God told him, and to suffer just what God laid on him, and to work out, through manifold pains and persecutions, his mighty mission to his race. He knew how to be abased and how to abound how to be full and how to be hungry. He was not content without work, but content

- A sailor, exhorting at prayer meeting in a London chapel, said that on dark, stormy nights, while on the sea, he had often been comforted by that beautiful passage of Scripture, "A faint heart never won fair lady."

- A married lady of St. Louis is preparing a formal application for the office of Postmaster-or Postmistress of that city. A petition in her favor is receiving many signa-

LOVING AND HATING .- If you love, love more. If you hate, hate less. Life is too short to spend in hating any one. Why war against a mortal who is going the same road with us? Why not expand the flower of life and happiness by learning to love, by teaching those who are near aud dear the beautiful lesson? Your hands may be hard, but your heart need not be. Your form may be bent or ugly, but do you not know that the most beautiful flowers grow in the most rugged, unsheltered places? The palace for care, the cottage for love. Not that there is no love in the mansion; but somehow, if we are not very careful, business will crowd all there is of beauty out of the heart. This is why God has given us the Sabbaths and Saturday nights, that we may leave business in the office and

smile on his countenance, and who never turns

his face away from the poor; we mean the man

who has a kind salutation when he meets you

in the morning, and a pleasant "Good night"

in the evening; a man whose face is always

void of offence. Such a man is bound to suc-

ceed; such a one will find friends. Young

LITTLE THINGS .- Springs are little things, but they are scources of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but it governs the course of a ship; a bridle-bit is a little thing, but see its use and powers; nails and pegs are little things, but they hold the parts of a large building together; a word, a look, a smile, a frown, are all little things, but powerful for good or evil. Think of this, and mind the little things. Pay that little debt; if it is a promise redeem it; if it is a shilling, hand it over. You know not what important events hang upon it. Keep your word sacred-keep it to children; they will mark it sooner than any one else, and the effect will probably be as lasting as life. Mind the little things.

- Deaths that occur from an unknown cause are generally ascribed to disease of the heart. A committee of physicians at Strasburg, Germany, lately made postmortem examinations of sixty six persons who had died suddenly, and they found that but two of those deaths were caused by disease of the heart, while nine resulted from apoplexy, and forty-six from Congestion of the lungs. Cold feet, tight clothing, costiveness and sudden chill, are mentioned as frequent causes of such congestion.

- Sir Richard Mayne has issued an order to the police of London instructing them to take possession of all hoops bowled by children in the public streets. Some thousands - If a red breast comes into your garden, of boys' and girls' hoops are now to be found in the metropolis.

NO. 14.

[Fur brinden in te Suntay Disbadtch ] A Hisdory uf awl Annymuls in to Worlt.

BY FRITZ X. SCHMIDT. PREEFAISE.

Also, vat I now rides ish to ownly tru agoundt of tis tings widtsh was effer brindet. More as a goot menny yeres aco sum utter mens dry do too dis tings, but hims nod gid id ride. One Ollifer Gold Schmidt, him mage a pig bodseh uf id, vor he gomensis ad te rong ent of him. So I yust tink I do id miself, unt ten she will pe gorreckdt. Now sum riders say for tad Man ish a annymul, pud tem ish a fool, vor mens gan dalk, unt trink peer, unt schmoke bipes, unt die his hare. unt go mid te seges; unt whad for annymnl gan du dis tings? Thad ish wad I wandt

Haffin disposin uf tis ridiglus quesdion, I dake ogashin toe sdate, effer tinks in tis worlt ish eater annymul, wegabull, or minyurol.— Cabbidg unt redishis ish wegabull; minyurols ish roes, unt copple stones, unt iren, unt sidge lige tings.

Now sum riders say for thad to Lyin ish te kink uf beastes. Him ish a fool ofer acane. Te Lyin ish a purfec fraudt. Him ish ownly a mean, sneagin rowty, unt ish ov no agount alonesite uf te Hynoseris, him can punsh taylite troo him int fife segunts. Shnakes ish nott annymuls, tem ish ser-

Any annymal wat kan tell ven he ish hungree, unt pay fore hish viskey, him ish a

Chabder te Virsdt---TE HOG.

woman, and appeared to be well pleased .-Te Hog ish te noplest beasdt uf te hole greashin. Vy, pecause him ish mosdt lik Man One evening he called when it was quite late, which led the young lady to inquire where in hish hapits unt his maneurs, unt in hish gusdoms, unt he ish gonstruedit on simylar brinsebles. Him ish sosheble unt liks gom-pany, unt his liffer unt lites ish yust lik effer-"What! do you work for a living?" she inquired with astonishment. "Certainly," replied the young man, "I am a mechanic." poddy elses, unt toy magke tem indo puddin

unt scrappil. Him lik toe shleap a goot teal, unt he dond wandt toe vurk, unt he dakes awl he gan git. Him ish nod revenshfool; him dond kare if you mak butscher meat out uf awl hish frends, of the best women in the country for his wife.

The lady who disliked the name of a meHog ish uf awl cullers, mosht bardicularlee whidte unt plack. Him grows so heffy ash him gan, unt him lifs dill he dyes if he pe not stik mit te nile, or run ofer mil a waggin. Him ish galled a Sow ven he ish a she won, unt has pigs pooty offen. Te voyce uf te Hog ish loud unt sharbp lik a hiredt pianner, unt it yushalle grundts when Id wandts too, speshalle ven him ish hunery for sumdinks see cad, or gids hims hed fasht unter a guit. Te Hog gan sthand to coldt virst rade if

he gan lay in te tung pile, unt te heat gan nod mudseh drubble him if he gan lay in te God's noblemen-the most dignified and hon-Beware, young ladies, how you treat young mudputtle. men who work for a living, for you may one Te Hog ish a nadif uf Noo Chursee, unt he hash prissels awl ofer him. Him will ead anydinks, unt dond kare if it ish goot. Ven gids so fad he gan no more standt ub, ten with all his rings, jewelry, brazenedness and he lays town. Him gan shwim int te vasser,

pomposity, and take to your affections the callous handed, intelligent and industrious goot, bud hims toes ish too sharb thad id ouds him throde oben. He ish pooty helthee unt Thousands have bitterly regretted their habby inglined.

Te Hog ish te mosdt usefoolest annymul folly who have turned their backs to honesty. tad ish got up. Hims shkin mages sattleflap vor ritin on horsepac mit. Te prissels magin MANNERS .- There is nothing which adds wide wash unt bainters prushes, unt schumakers sewin threds. Hims insite mage fur so much to a young man's success in life-\*next to honesty of purpose—as the practice of good maners. A polite man will show his stuffin sawsitch unt plud puttin. Hims fect ish geot piggled mit sower finiker unt pebber good breeding wherever he goes; on the sidespise; unt hims head magin goot shease .walks, in the buggy, as well as in your parlor. Hims jaw ish firsh rade smokin unt bilet mit If you meet a man who refuses to give you sbinnidgh. Te tung uf tem ish goot mit half the road, or to turn out on the sidewalk. salted unt schmoken, when id ish bilet cold, you may class him as a man with no sense of unt te tales ish nod bat mit stew. Him hash justice in his soul. When we speak of polite got too hindt leck fur hams, unt too front men we do not wish to be understood as revons fur sholters, unt tey ish nise frite unt bilet mit cappitch. Te pelly pardt unt te ferring to one who bows low and takes off his sites is fery goot mit saltid toe pilieg mit sower croudt, unt I ken ead till I dye. Te Hog's fat ish galledt Lardt, unt mages a pig tub fool. Id ish goot toe greash hear hat to ladies and men of positions, and turns away from the paor man, but we mean the honest face—the man who always carries a

mit, ven you pud in sum schmel goot sinnymon and fore shordt caik id gannot bee peat. A goot menny gendelment maik pig fortshune manyfagduring te bestest pure olif oil oud uf hog's lardt, unt it is mutch petter ash te chenyuine ardikil. Hog's plood mages to ride men, be polite. Don't be bigger than your kindt uf plood puttin ven he cuds ub sum junks uf fadt mit him. Hims hardt ish goot toe leckture in te collitdge; te vindtbipe makish a vissel fur te poys to plo mit, unt hish bladter gan be put in schnuf. Te hoofs gan mage schmal tooth comps to kedge wad for ish in yure hed; te pones gan pe groundt ub vor guanno mayneuer, unt hish marrow gan kure te rumatis. Him ish got no horns,

or els you gan use tem too. Sum pepol say tad te Bulls ish te besdt usefool annymul, fur tad yu gan do so mutch mit him too, unt git millick pesites from te she won. Now dis ish a lye, fore wad kindt uf scrapple gan a bulls maik? Unt him ish nod goot fore bilink in te pot mit sower croudt. Te Hog gan pe milliet too, if yu wandt toe do it to him; unt mapee his millick ish firsdrade. I nod trynk him, gannot nuddink say.

Poys ish te naduril ennemy uf te Hogs, unt tey rites on him a hoss pack, unt puls te prissels ouden te pagshin, unt peldts him mit priestones, unt seds te togs a bidin ad him. Te Hog ish nod fur quarelsum; him nod fides pack ad te poys, pud him yust run avay so fasdt ash he gan valk, wideh ish a goot egsamble vor utter Cristins too imidade.

Te Hog ish nod prowds, like utter mens. Him nefer tispise anutter vons pecaus tad ish poor. If he lifs in a fine pen mate oud uf noo slaps, unt haf his feetins oud uf a nise troff, unt if he gids blendy uf korn to ead. he yust ackdt te same to te meanesd liffin hogs so if nudding habben. Te Hog ish onesdt, chenerly speagin, pud sumdimes he push town te par fense unt gid in unt rood up te gartin, pud dis ish yousdt only to illustradin te berfursidee uf youman nadure, who ish brone doe er ash te fire sparcks to fly upsite town.

Hogs ish a ferry indellechend annymuls, unt will sune lern to folier a schmal poy ven he garries a pale uf schwil or a pag uf corne. Him gan pe teaged toe du a grade menny tings, pud he yust ash leaf nod too. Daibatis, te Greasin filosofer, menshins a gase uf a hog wad gan pla carts, unt plo on a flude, unt schmoke bipes, unt reat brindet ledders, unt walck on hims hint leeks, unt schleap on a fetter biller bolsder. I vill gifs yu sum udder chabders anudder

time negst weag. (To be Continued.)

- A wag, in describing the effect of a certain would-be-tragedian's style, on a particu-lar occasion said: "It caused the bair to stand on every bald head in the vast assembly."

## Spirit of Jefferson

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, Three Inscritons, Each Continuance. one Square, One Month, 2.00 One Square, Three Mouths, 5.00 One Square, Six Months, 8.00

15.00 One Square, One Year, Ten Lines or less, constitute a Square. early Advertisements by Special Contract.

## FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

How to Treat an Old Orchard.

Editor Rural American: All through New England and the middle States a casual observer may see apple orchards, either in a dying condition or else bearing crops of small, gnarly fruit, that should be in a healthy state, and annually yielding large crops of luscious fruit. Farmers say that they can not raise apples after a few years; the trees give out, and they either have to cut them down and plant young trees, or else give up the business. Now it is a well settled physiological principle, that plants and trees cease to be thrifty when the necessary ingredients that are required to render them so have been extracted from the soil. If, duving a period of forty or fifty years, apple trees have been allowed to exhaust the soil of its potash, lime, carbonic acid, etc., which analysis shows these trees require, without any steps having been taken to keep the supply good, it is not to be wondered at that orchards should have an old and dead look to them. No man would plant potatoes forty or fifty years in the same field, and expect that he would get a good crop each year without manure. Why should not a similar result be looked for in an orchard? Again, it may be the case that the ground where the orchard stands needs draining .-Too much water at the roots will as surely

kill the tree as want of proper food; and when both are the case, prompt action is required. Having found out the cause of the disease, the next thing is the proper treatment to be adopted. If the land is wet, it should be drained if possible, then plow thoroughly and dig up the sod around the trees, that the plow does not reach. Prepare a compost of ashes or slacked lime, muck or other coarse vegetable matter, refuse of drain from the sink, etc., with as much stable manure as may be necessary, apply liberally to the soil. Each year thereafter give a good dressing of muck, ashes, or any thing you have that possesses fertilliaing qualities. The next year after plowing, scrape off as much of the old bark from the limbs and bodies of the trees as can be conveniently reached, and give them a liberal washing of ashes and water, which will cause them to have a healthy appearance. Now you can begin to saw off all the dead branches, and see that they are cut close to the live wood, and paint the stub with some preserva ative mixture, so that the bark can form over the edges. You are now ready to graft.—Remove as much of the top and center of the trees as may be desirable, cutting off the old mbs when practicable, and only as many of the new shoots as may be necessary, and graft only this the first season. Each season thereafter cut off and graft a portion of the remaining limbs, until all have been grafted and a new top formed. The trees are now in good shape, and if not too far gone when the treat-ment began, you will soon be repaid for all your care and labor, by large crops of luscious truit. The writer has seen old orchards that had not borne any thing but "pig apples" for years, under similar treatment brought to

yield fine crops of the best quality of fruit.

E: MERRIAM,

Mercer County, Pennsylvania. GEN. MOODY'S CURE FOR HOARSENESS .-The General had been speaking a great deal, and became so hoarse that he could scarcely speak above a whisper. "The thought struck him," he said, "that coal oil applied externally, would be good for him." He accordingly procured some refined coal oil, and, lying down and making bare his throat, requested friend to apply it vigorously with his hand. He did so and the hoarseness left him immediately. This being so remarkable a cure, and the knowledge being of so much importance to those like himself, who are engaged n public speaking, the General is anxious that all should know and receive its benefits

when afflicted in a similar manner. Some CLOTHING .- Clothing soiled with tar or paint may be readily cleaned by ordinary soap, using a stiff brush, provided the stains are quite recent. When, however, the offending matter becomes fixed and dry a mere potent agent is required. The following may be relied upon in all such cases and its

application is easily made.

To remove paint of white lead or zink white which has become dry and hard, and cannot be removed by benzine, ether or the bisulphide of carbon, a little chloroform, may be used successfully. The odor so disagreeable to many persons, will quickly disappear by warming the fabric before the fire or by the application of a moderately hot smoothing iron.

THE BEST WASHING FLUID .- Take one pound of unslacked white lime, three pounds good sal soda. Pour on ten quarts hot water, and stir till all is dissolved, then let it settle and pour off the clear fluid, and bottle for use. For washing, first soak your white clothes one hour in warm suds, wring out and soap the dirty places. For two pails of water in the boiler add one teacup of fluid, and sufficient soap to make a common suds, put in the clothes and boil ten minutes; boil the second time in the same water, by adding half a cup of fluid, and make up the deficiency of water. It will not fade but rather improve the colors ; the clear fluid will not injure the cloth in the least. This method of washing will save nearly all the rubbing, and, of course, much wear of the clothes.

TAKE CARE OF THE GRINDSTONE .- A grindstone should not be exposed to the weather, as it not only injures the woodwork, but the sun's rays harden the stone so much as, in time, to render it almost useless. Neither should it stand in the water in which it runs, as the part remaining in the water softens so much that it wears unequal and "out of true."

TO REMOVE GREASE FROM SILK .- If powdered French chalk is applied quickly after grease has fallen upon silk, the latter will be speedily absorbed; the powder may shortly afterwards be dusted off, when the spots will be found to be entirely obliterated.

SOLID CUSTARD .- Half a box of galatine boiled in one quart of milk, and pour, while boiling, over eight eggs and eight spoonsful of sugar well beaten together. Playor to taste, and put in moulds in ice. To be cateu with cream and augar.

Firs .- Perhaps it is not generally known as it should be, that salt put in the mouth will instantly relieve the convulsive movements in fits either of children or animals.

- Where is game to be found besides upon land that is part ridged?